GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
LOK SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO:2
ANSWERED ON:20.02.2001
REVAMPING OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES
JASWANT SINGH YADAV

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have revamped the rural development programmes; and

(b) if so, the extent to which these programmes are likely to be effective and meaningful as a result thereof ?

Answer

MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT(SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU)

(a) & (b): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED IN REPLY TO THE LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 2 ADMITTED FOR REPLY ON 20.02.2001.

(a) & (b): Government have restructured certain Rural Development Schemes with effect from 1st April, 1999. The new Guidelines for these Schemes have been issued. The (erstwhile) Self-Employment and allied Programmes, namely, the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), the Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), the Supply of Improved Tool-Kits to Rural Artisans (SITRA), the Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), the Ganga Kalyan Yojana (GKY) and th Million Wells Scheme (MWS) have been replaced by a single, holistic self-employment Scheme, namely, the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), with the objectiveof establishing large numbers of micro-enterprises in the rural areas and building upon the potential of the rural poor. The (erstwhile) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) has been revamped into a new Scheme, the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY), with the primary objective of creating demand driven village infrastructure! , including durable assets, so as to enable the rural poor to increase the opportunities for sustained employment. The Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) has been made an allocation-based Scheme and its Watershed component has been delinked. Under the Indira Awaas Yojana, 20% of the funds are now allocated for upgradation of unserviceable kutcha houses.

2. The modified Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) aims at institutionalizing community based, demand driven rural water supply programmes with cost sharing instruments by communities, gradually replacing the current supply-driven, centrally maintained non-people participating rural water supply programme. The changes effected in the Central Rural Sanitation Programme involve a major shift from a high-subsidy to a low-subsidy regime, adoption of `Total Sanitation Campaign` approach, choice of technology according to customer preferences and greater community participation. School sanitation is an important component of this programme.

3. The Panchayati Raj Institutions and Gram Sabhas have been enabled an increasing role towards making the implementation of the programmes more focussed, effective and result-oriented.